

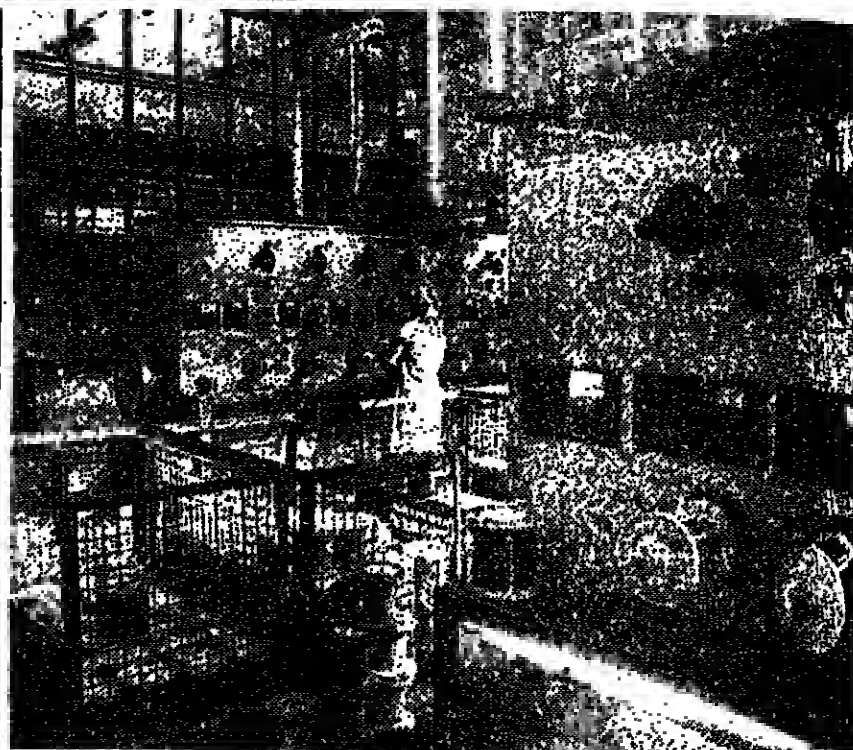
A new ROMHAC 1-41 airplane manufactured by Romanian specialists is undergoing ground and flight tests on the platform of the aircraft carrier *Uchurovsk*. Comprising 80,000 highly accurate elements, the aircraft has a length of 32.01 m and a wing span of 23.5 m. It is powered by two Rolls Royce engines thanks to which it has the ability to cruise at 815 km per hour. The aircraft has a maximum take-off weight of 1,650 m. It is the eighth plane of this kind manufactured in Romania. In design, the aircraft took into account the violent changes imposed by the Soviet Union on the aircraft for the safety of passenger flights: the installation of escape materials, passenger rescuing systems to cause forced landing.

The ninth ROMHAC 1-41 plane is nearing completion at the aircraft assembly plant of the Bucharest-based aircraft enterprise. Another 12 flying apparatuses for personnel, (Photo left)

Many researches and experiments led to the manufacture of refined aluminum with a purity of 98.93-99.96 percent, very solidified and with a high strength. In the USSR, the main aluminum enterprise in Sialia located in the south of Rouenoulo). This modern enterprise of the USSR has a high level of metallurgy, commissioned over two decades ago, has been known in this period a great role in the economic development and diversification of the area. The production of aluminum is a million tons of the Sialia works has permanently increased, among the most important products being primary aluminum (with a purity of 92.5-93.3 percent) as ingots as well as aluminum alloys, wire and aluminum pipes, aluminum as ingots, and a series of aluminum alloys (with silicon, copper, magnesium, zinc, nickel, etc.) as ingots.

The Entrepriso de Enamelled Electric Conductors in Zaidán has turned out for the first time in this country three new types of self-welding enamelled conductors. Conductors of 20 microns — the lowest limit of drawing copper reached in the world — have recently been homologated. (High school).

The specialists of the Institute of Chemical and Chemical Energetics of the Central Chemistry Institute have come up with a world first: hydrocarbons obtained from wood mass proteins, generated by trees ploded in non-harming areas by wood wastes. By gasification, methanol can be produced from cellulose biomass, in an installation placed in a rolling bed using synthetic catalysts, methanol, an advanced catalyst, and an advanced catalyst. It is obtained in either olefins and aromatic hydrocarbons, or into gas of higher quality. The method is all the more efficient as the production of these elements



The specialists of the Scientific Research and Technological Engineering Institute for Motors, Transformers and Electric Apparatuses in Cratievo obtained new technical creations. Among them there is the 500 kVA generator, machines and equipment for the Cornavin oilseed elevator plant, generators for Diesel-electric locomotives etc. also exported abroad.

(cont. from p. 2)

between the party and the state in the work of socialist construction. Acting consciously for the continuous growth of the party's sole, one party leadership bodies have been put up, thus the principle of strict discipline has been introduced, a harmonious blending has been achieved of the activity of state bodies with that of the workers' revolutionary organizations, and, of the principle of unanimity, in agreement with the illwill of the people's masses. The continuous development and improvement of the party's revolutionary democracy brings strengthen more the unity of the party and the people. An eloquent expression of the higher unity which the party is making round the party is the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front — a broad democratic body comprising all social forces, and all classes.

The growth in the complexity of the evolutionary process of

(Secol. Part II, p. 5.)
Party mustered our entire people's revolutionary energies in organizing a strong antifascist resistance, evidenced in dramatic and heroic acts of sabotage against the Hitler war machines, in the creation of patriotic partisan troops struggling against the invaders.
In the final revolutionary moments, in the repatriation and victorious unloading of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of oilfields and some liberation in the Balkans, in the anti-Hitler war, until the final victory, as well as in the entire process of renewing changes conducted in our country: the decisive political role of the Romanian Communist Party, its noble cadres, among whom a prominent, leading role devolved on comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.
The August 1944 revolution and the antifascist act ushered in a new epoch in the country's history, opened up the road to the full and complete people's liberation and aspirations of the nation to the full winning of national sovereignty and independence, to Romania's assertion as a free nation in the contemporary world. On the road opened up by the August 23, 1944 act, decisively marked by the winning of the united political and military power, which ensured the full and final victory of the new socialist system, freedom, independence, unity and creative force, the Romanian people, have vigorously blossomed in the glorious epoch

building the multilaterally developed socialist society helps science gain an ever wider scope in its activities to the benefit of the economic life in the socialist countries. There is no doubt that the most serious and most direful of development impeding the demand of steadily expanding science in the socialist countries is the lack of a social and economic life. This is another wonderful occasion for us to coincide with respect for the scientific and cultural work of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Academy of Sciences of the Romanian People's Republic, in working out and implementing the scientific programmes of socioeconomic development of the homeland goes to towards Elena Caescu.

This entire Romanian people's work is to maintain intact the party's policy, assisted in the unshakable implementation of the programme of Romania's social and economic development in the 1980-1990 period, and to the very end.

since the Great Congress of the Communist Communists in 1955. At the Ninth Congress, an unanimous will of all countries came. Monocultural dominions were crushed to the great benefit of the world. The world has achieved a great and constructive gain proper to our people. Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The powerful renewing revolutionary process to the political, economic, cultural, scientific, to the glorious "New Ceausescu Age", has shown the people's huge availabilities to the rise of fundamental socialism, to the rise of our own history, in the country's multinational, economic-social development, and the glorious socialist party's independence and sovereignty.

The great chapter of our national history has been opened, strongly promoted by the brilliant concepts of the Party General Secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, the Party's active solvency of socialist construction. The grandiose achievements to the triumphs are the Party's leadership by the people's enthusiasm to the leadership of the ever-flourishing Communist Party. In its General Secretary's glorious leadership, the Party has done away with the old, over with the dogmatic conceptions, that it creatively applies in our country's socialist construction, to the development of socialism in the multinational nations.

the year 2000. As the Party General Secretary underlined, the intensification of economic development, the growth of labour productivity, the betterment of the people's material and spiritual well-being, the implementation of the scientific and technological revolution and of the new agrarian revolution, of the revolution in the people's way of life, of the revolution in the methods of production and of consumption, of the revolution in ensuring the homeland's multilateral progress, the multilateral unity of the entire people, the role of the Communist Party and the Communist Secretary, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the founder of the new Romania, the man who has added fresh lustre to our people's military struggle for national unity and independence, the role of the Party, the source of the unflinching force and insistence of the new social system, the guarantee of the people's well-being, the mission of carrying on the revolution, the role of the revolutionary people's force, of continuously developing our nation, of raising the level of the people's

But even these prosperous, revolutionary forces aimed at continuously bettering economic activity, at building the multilateral developed socialist society.

On the basis of the great revolutionary changes wrought by the Ninth Congress, President Dimitroff, the Bulgarian people's leader of the Party and the people, the founder of socialist Romania, Academician Engineer of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, D.S. Stoyanov, D.Sc., an eminent political and economic scientist, showed us how closely connected to found the organization of the country's economic and social programmes on the technical and scientific basis of the new agrarian revolution, on the true basis of human knowledge. Thus, the economy has been fully developed, a new type of socialist structure has been created, and, moreover, the physiology of the social classes and categories which make up Romania has been radically transformed. The unity of the working class, working peasantry and intelligentsia in the round basis of the new development, leads to the high peaks of socialist civilization.

Our state, a state of revolution, a "worker democracy, or people's democracy" and in the interest of the people, the economic and social activity, the active participation of the working class of the peasantry and intelligentsia in the Party's leadership, the implementation of the programme for the country's development.

face not dignified homeland among the world's peoples.

With full solidocten and patriotic feeling, we point out the Party General Secretariat's contribution of inestimable theoretical and practical value to settling the complex problems of the contemporary world, and the international communist and workers movement, the policy of peace, friendship and collaboration among peoples, and ideas, promoted so wisely by socialist Romenko and which ensure the full adhesion of the peoples of the world, its President, comrade Khrushchev, being hailed everywhere as an outstanding personage and a hero of peace.

These days, when we are preparing to celebrate a fundamental event in mankind's history — 70 years since the birth of the Soviet Union, the 50th anniversary of the victory of the anti-fascist war, the 25th anniversary of the founding of our beautiful homeland and express our full gratitude to the four

people, for the people.
The *Homocetes*. The Comintern's Party's policy of the country's continuous economic-social development, in the ongoing five-year plan period, and in the long run, amounting to a consistent, Nicholas Gouzenov's renewing, prospective outlook on the economic strengthening and development, socialist ownership, society's socialist economic, in keeping with the national, state, individual and collective plan, is aimed at the economic modernization of production for the development of science, education and culture, the betterment of production and social relations, the development of a highly efficient economic system, based on the principle of revolutionary worker self-management.

In the light of the Thesis for the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party, the item affirming the technological revolution, of the scientific and technical revolution, and the revolution for the material progress of the entire society, along with the active sponsorship of a high accumulation of capital, and the blending with the national distribution of production forces over the entire national territory, the item on the economic and social factor of the revolutionary change, as well as the unitary, socialist and efficient life, before the revolution, is strengthened.

vily of the beloved party and state leader, for everything he has done with unmeted patriotism and boundless devotion to his party to grow stronger, stronger and united, followed by the entire people with full confidence and admiration.

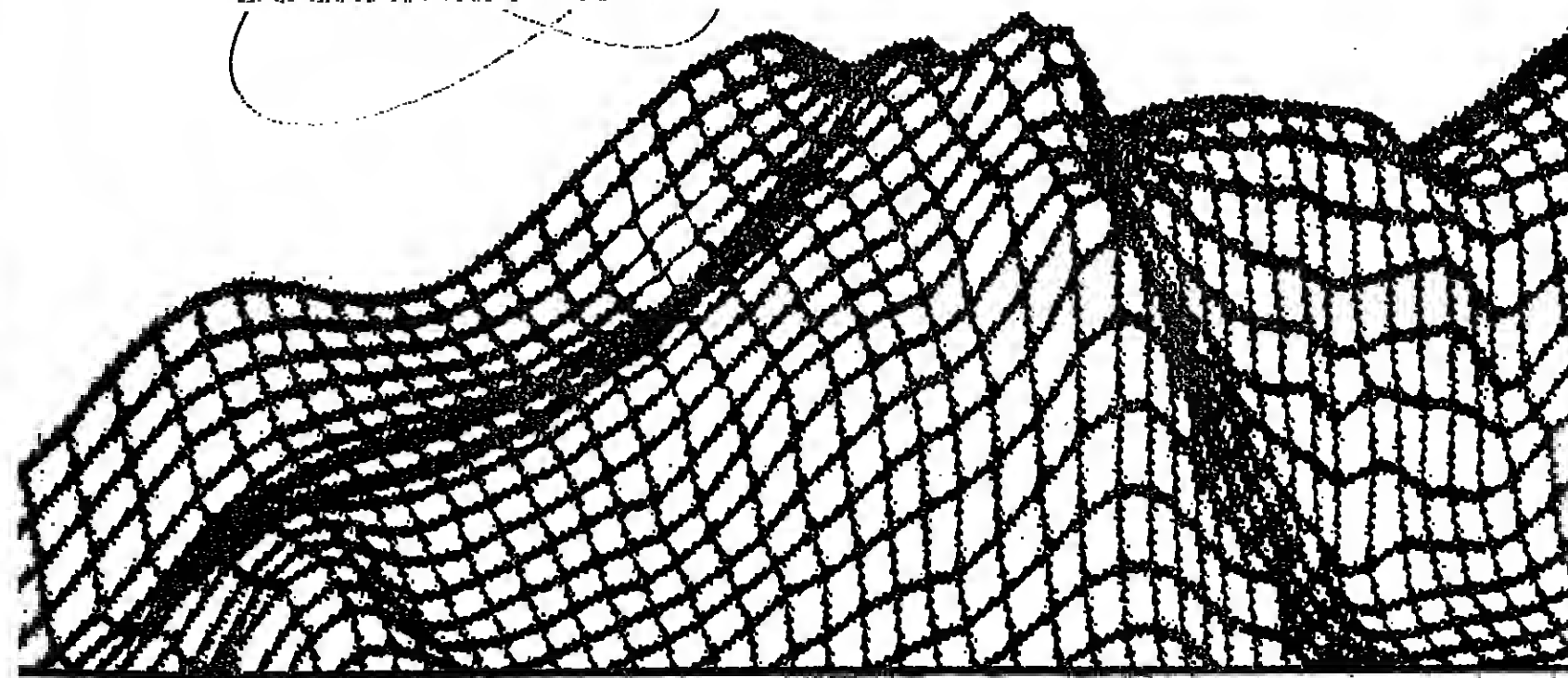
Closely united round the Romanian Communist Party and its General Secretary, comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the entire people, also on the occasion of this dear anniversary, their firm pledge and will to continue their struggle for continuously strengthening the unity of the party and the people, to implement the resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress and of the National Conference of the Fair, the glorious guidelines, the course, is a military outlet, the leadership's firm advance on the path of the multi-class unity development, party, industry, agriculture, peasantry,

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1988**

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT

BUCHAREST - ROMANIA

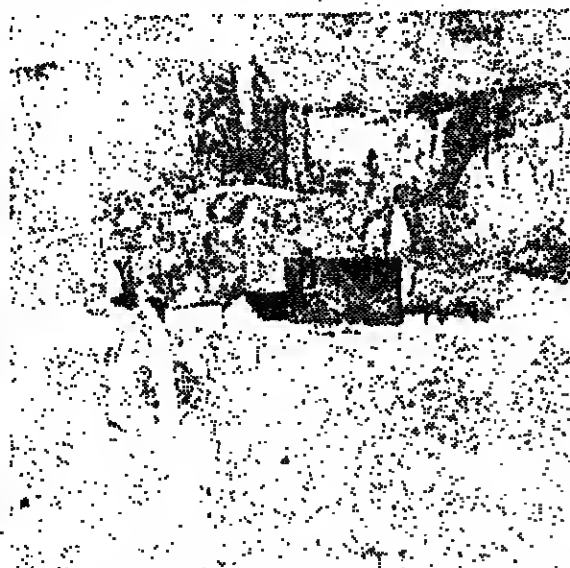


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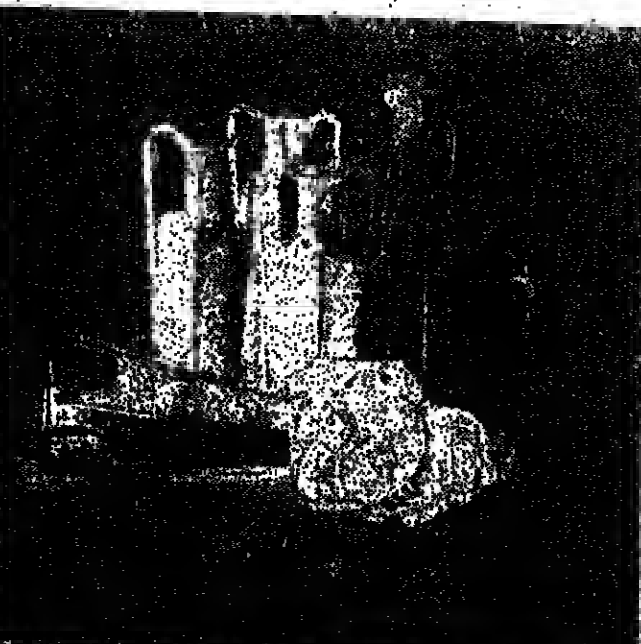
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Palace Nicolae G. Turcu was born at Cluj in 1923 and graduated from the National College of Fine Arts in Bucharest. Since 1958 he has entered national, municipal, county and festive exhibitions staged in Bucharest, Iassy and Sibiu and since 1967 he has participated in group exhibitions mounted abroad. He has 15 one-man shows (two opened in Austria in 1985 and 1986). Critics speak highly of his creation, praising particularly the originality of his plastic vision. We shall reproduce just some of these opinions. The late Petru Caramurescu wrote: "Nicolae G. Turcu evokes the town, the cities, the seasons, in an outlook blending architectural elements set forth in an ingenious simultaneity with powerful chromatic harmonies. A contemporary artist, Dan Gheorghiu, noted: "A clear outlook, great professional honesty, direct freedom from of technical problems are to be found in his painting."

And here is one more characterization of his art: "From the complexity of the world, Turcu sheds light on the primary becoming the very principle of the image. Turcu's gaze reveals the relations between subjects and space, incorporates the elements of synthesis in the appearance of an implicit geometry and imposes discretion on the chromatic discourse. In fact, discretion is a defining feature of the artist which does not obscure reality but to feel in the work's formal perfection. It is the passion of a refined artist having the experience of culture — that of lingering on the formal aspect which confers value on the image, of polishing quality. His painting, sailing off from the calm spectrum of nature, pursues another type of beauty availing itself of the primary beauty of reality — the impossible beauty of art, at the fixed form in which classical exceeds". (Alexandru Tiliu)

PAUL ANTIM ■
Paints, left, from top to bottom: "At Teocant", "Townscape", "Boats", "Austrian Landscape"; right, from top to bottom: "Autumn in the Sindre", "Twilight", "At Ladau", "Season", "Archaeology".



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ROMANIAN NEWS

70 YEARS SINCE THE CREATION OF THE UNITARY ROMANIAN NATIONAL STATE
THE ENTIRE PEOPLE'S UNITY AND COHESION AROUND
THE PARTY AND ITS GENERAL SECRETARY,
COMRADE NICOLAE CEAUSESCU,
A FUNDAMENTAL FACTOR OF BUILDING THE MULTILATERALLY
DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY IN ROMANIA

In an atmosphere of vibrant patriotism, the entire people of Romania is celebrating the 70th anniversary of the creation of the Unitary Romanian National State.

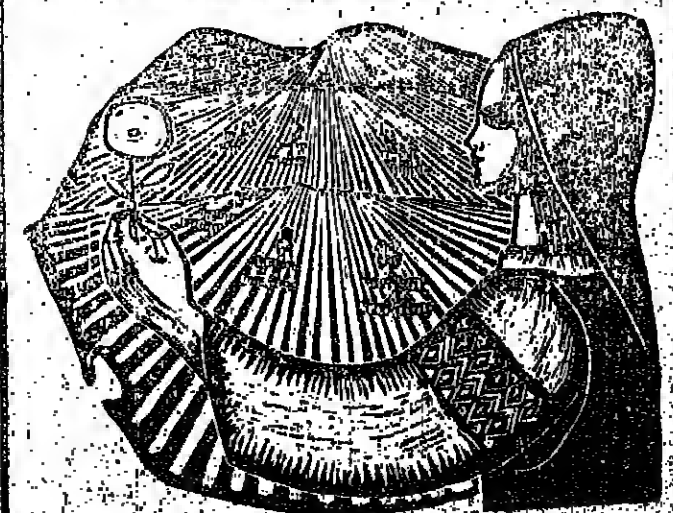
Emil Bobu
member of the Executive Political Committee,
Secretary of the CC at the RCP

Living theme, stemming from the unbroken thread of our history, the 70th anniversary of the creation of the Unitary Romanian National State is a milestone in our history, alongside the other fundamental moments of our glorious past. The year 1918 fulfilled the unshakable will of the Romanian people, was the expression of a historic law, the objective necessity, a vivid crowning of its century-old aspirations to live in unity, freedom and independence. In its antecedent month, following the signature of this event, the Party General Secretary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, stressed: "The union is the national law-like outcome of the Romanian people's long historical development, of its struggle for the right to be free and master in its own country. Since ancient times, the ideals of union, freedom and independence have continually inspired the Romanian people, being the torch which led for generations the path in justice, in progress, in better, free and dignified life. The analysis of the unfolding of the events objectively proves that the creation of the Unitary Romanian National State is not the result of understandings concluded at the negotiating table, but the fruit of the fight of the entire people animated by the resolve to fulfill the dream for which so many generations of forefathers struggled and laid down their lives."

The glorious historic act of 1918 created new conditions for the development of our nation, for its socioeconomic life, for the intensification of the revolutionary movement, of all the progressive forces of society.

For setting on a single political party in Greater Romania. The setting up of the Romanian Communist Party in May 1921 — a moment of great political and historical significance — continued on a higher level the rich fighting traditions of the working class, democratic and socialist movement in Romania, of the multilateral party founded in March 1923. The Romanian Communist Party gave even greater impetus to our people's fight for social justice and freedom, for national unity and independence, for consolidating the homeland's sovereignty and defending its territorial integrity, against the fascist, revisionist and war threat. The communists' moral patriotism, the consciousness of their high responsibility for the future of Romania, the resolve to defend at any cost the national independence and territorial integrity of the state seriously influenced by Nazi Germany and its allies found an expression in the revolution in June 1923 — only a few months after the establishment of Hitler's dictatorship in Germany — at the National Anti-Fascist Committee, a broad patriotic organization, open to all democratic, progressive forces. In order to lead solidly and victoriously that nationwide anti-fascist fighting body, the Party Central Committee appointed the young and resolute revolutionary fighter, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to the leadership of the National Anti-Fascist Committee. The option made in that respect by the party leadership brilliantly materialized in the particularly fruitful activity, the exceptional organization

A NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SESSION ON THE
70TH FOUNDATION ANNIVERSARY OF THE
UNITARY ROMANIAN NATIONAL STATE
(PAGE 6)



1918 — 1988

THE ROMANIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE
FOR NATIONAL LIBERTY, UNITY
AND INDEPENDENCE MIRRORED IN
PRESIDENT NICOLAE CEAUSESCU'S
THEORETICAL WORK

A NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SESSION ON THE 70TH FOUNDATION ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITARY ROMANIAN NATIONAL STATE

A national scientific session devoted to the anniversary of the 70th foundation anniversary of the unitary Romanian national state, entitled "The Romanian People's Struggle for National Unity, Independence and Social Unity, a Fundamental Chapter in the History of the Romanian People's Struggle for National Unity, Independence and Social Unity," took place in Bucharest, on November 16, under the aegis of the National Council of Science and Education.

The session, organized by the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was attended by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the CC of the RCP, members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and Government, representatives of central institutions, mass and public organizations, army and state activities, scientists, artists, students, military, working people of Bucharest.

Taking the floor, Constantin Olteanu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, said the following:

The national scientific session devoted to the 70th foundation anniversary of the unitary Romanian national state (in the numerous events by which the epoch-making achievement of December 1, 1918 is praised by the whole people.

The grand historic action of seventy years ago marked the accomplishment of the ideal of national-unity of the Romanian people, the accomplishment of its eternal aspiration after living free and dignified in the ancestral land.

Meant to present the dimensions of the Great Union of 1918, the events that preceded it, its socio-political consequences as well as its revolutionary role in present-day socialist Romania.

nia, the papers of the current session are based on the ideas and assessments of the national scientific session, held in the work of the RCP General Secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, who, from the stands of the revolutionary theory of the working class, of dialectical and historical materialism, of scientific objectivity, gave the real measure of correct and comprehensive understanding of the Romanian people's evolution as a nation, dynamic and permanent process, freedom, social justice, national independence and unity.

The session papers make up, by their themes, a telling retrospective of the Romanian people's struggle for freedom and justice, for unity and independence, a telling synthesis of the grand achievements scored in the years of socialism, especially in the period ushered in by the 11th Congress of the RCP.

Papers were presented at the session by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, Secretary of the CC of the RCP, Manca Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Vice-President of the State Council, Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Rector of the Academy of Sciences, Stefan Pasen, President of the CC of the RCP, Director of the CC of the RCP, Liautoni-Gheorghe, member of the CC of the RCP, Deputy Minister of National Defense and Secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Army.

The session was presided over by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, First Deputy Chairman of the National Committee for Science and Technology, Susana Cădeș, al-

terio member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Chairman of the Council for Scientific, Cultural and Education, Ion Tatu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nicolae Constantinescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Chairman of the Party Control Collegium.

It was highlighted in the papers that the grand historic occasion of December 1, 1918 of Transylvanian union with the motherland was the law-like result of the long historic development of the Romanian people's struggle for a free and independent nation, the struggle along centuries for the building of the unitary Romanian national state, for the Romanian people's right to live free and independent within the national boundaries where it was born and has lived for millennia, the awareness of unity and solidarity, the boundaries, the unity and high grade of organization of the Romanian people's resistance to all vicissitudes of history.

The papers stressed the fact that the glorious event of seventy years ago, that was a genuine turning point to modern Romania, development, was out the effect of chance, the fruit of a more congenial conjuncture or of understandings reached round the negotiations table, but the result of the resolute struggle of the Romanian people.

The historic accomplishment of 1918 of the Romanian people enjoyed wide recognition in the peoples and nations of the world and was announced in the peace treaties.

Emphasis was placed on the role of the masses which under the decisive force of the national liberation and the unitary Romanian national state and recorded many pages of heroism in the national history. It was shown that the political

forces and social classes interested in the Romanian society's progress, with the working class in the first rank, participated in the struggle for building the unitary national state.

The papers emphasized in that frame the decisive importance of the Romanian people's struggle for a free and independent nation, the struggle along centuries for the building of the unitary Romanian national state, for the Romanian people's right to live free and independent within the national boundaries where it was born and has lived for millennia, the awareness of unity and solidarity, the boundaries, the unity and high grade of organization of the Romanian people's resistance to all vicissitudes of history.

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INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY

The strategy of intensive development is an objective, law-based process at the current stage of development of the Romanian economy. It is based on what has already been achieved in the past and on the economic and social development over the years of socialist construction and particularly after 1955, its target being to help further increase the economy and to promote a balance among branches and sectors, new relations and proportions to set forth the motive, intensive factors of development.

This strategy of broad prospects has reapproached the proportions to be provided to the consumption fund and the development fund, maintaining a carefully proportioned level of the rate of accumulation, as an essential requirement for the unbroken continuation of the development of the economy.

For all these achievements, in certain sectors Romania's

dually grew at a 5.5 per cent annual rate in industry, the leading branch of the national economy, making with every new five-year interval a greater contribution to enhancing production. Thus, while over the 1971-1975 period greater labour productivity accounted for 53 per cent of the rise in the industrial output, over the 1955-1959 interval the share went up to 75 per cent; over the 1951-1955 interval some 80 per cent of the rise in the industrial output was the outcome of greater labour productivity. As a result of these changes, starting in the 1971-1975 interval the national income went ahead of the social product, a 7.1 per cent annual growth rate of the national income being achieved over the 1971-1975 interval, compared to just 6.7 per cent in the case of the social product.

For all these achievements, in certain sectors Romania's

be most important for the passage to the intensive-type production.

Among the factors defining the process of intensive economic development a special role goes to diminishing production costs, particularly those of materials, since in Romania material spending represents 60 per cent of the social product, compared to approximately 50 per cent in certain economically developed countries. As a result of measures taken to improve the economic structures, particularly in industry, and to better capitalize raw materials and turn out products of a high economic value, incorporating in the main modern, high quality technological thinking, the current five-year interval is characterized by a greater contribution to be made by economic growth with less labour. Plans stipulate a greater capitalization of the raw and sub-



MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE CC OF THE RCP

A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was held on Wednesday, November 23, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the RCP. Ministers and other managerial staff in the economy attended the meeting as invited guests.

The Executive Political Committee analysed the draft national plan for the economic and social development of the Socialist Republic of Romania in 1980.

The Executive Political Committee stressed that the draft plan provided for the development levels to be effected in 1980 and continued ways and solutions conducive to an intensive-type economic growth, the rise in efficiency in every area, the unbroken fulfilment of the targets under the current five-year plan.

During the meeting, the Party General Secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, requested that every area should be taken in all fields of economic activity in order to fulfill the plan for the ongoing year and to thoroughly prepare the production of 1981.

The Executive Political Committee also examined the draft plan for the development of agriculture, for food industry, silviculture and water management, the draft centralized economic plan of 1980, the economic activity and draft state budget for 1980 and decided that they should be submitted for debate to the joint plenary meetings of the CC of the RCP and of the other bodies of revolutionary workers' democracy.

The Executive Political Committee also examined a report on the analysis of the activity of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, the results of its work, the achievements and the tasks for the year 1980.

range of stable crops and with the requirements of the new agrarian revolution.

The Executive Political Committee discussed the draft centralized economic plan of 1980, the economic activity and draft state budget for 1980.

The provisions in that plan were aimed to secure the economic growth of the economy as a whole, for the attainment of all targets contained in the national plan for socio-economic development in 1980 by consistently applying the principles of the new economic and financial mechanism, of worker self-management, self-financing and self-administration. At the same time, the necessary funds are secured for the intensification of the measures aimed at increasing the working productivity, the creation of all conditions for a rise in the whole people's standard of living and quality of life.

The Executive Political Committee endorsed the draft national plan for the economic and social development of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the draft plan for the development of agriculture, the food industry, silviculture and water management, the draft centralized economic plan of 1980, the economic activity and draft state budget for 1980 and decided that they should be submitted for debate to the joint plenary meetings of the CC of the RCP and of the other bodies of revolutionary workers' democracy.

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The quality of production, the Party General Secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, said during the meeting, should be a permanent concern, a problem of everyday activity for every worker, for the management boards of all economic units, central departments and ministries, for control bodies, control syntheses, bodies, the government, all party bodies and organizations, mass and public organizations and the working people's councils, that should work most firmly for the firm application and strict observance of target provisions, of the norms set with a view to enhancing the quality and technical standard of production.

The Executive Political Committee also analysed the programme of self-management and self-sufficiency to secure the population's proper supply with foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods in 1980.

The programme was shown to have been worked out according to the resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress and the National Conference of the RCP, and emphasis was placed on the constant concern of the party, of the Romanian state for a permanent rise in the whole people's standard of living and in its welfare, materially and culturally.

The Executive Political Committee endorsed that programme and decided that it should be submitted for debate to the joint plenary meetings of the CC of the RCP and of the other bodies of revolutionary workers' democracy.

At the same meeting, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, the results of its work, the achievements and the tasks for the year 1980.

President of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, said in the GDR at the invitation of Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, on November 17-18, 1980.

The Executive Political Committee highly appreciated the fruitful results of the visit, of the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chairman Erich Honecker, which through the understanding reached - upon new prospects to the multilateral collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, in the mutual interest, in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Emphasis was placed on the fact that the new meeting between the two parties and states leaders is part of the traditional, friendly socialist dialogue which has had a decisive role in the continued promotion of the collaboration between Romania and the GDR, both bilaterally and internationally.

Stress was laid on the fact that, during the talks, the common wish was expressed to more powerfully develop the relations between the two countries in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other fields, to further strengthen the friendly socialist dialogue between the two parties, countries and peoples, in the mutual interest, in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace.

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that, during the talks, the RCP and the SUPG wish was expressed to further strengthen the cooperation, to intensify the mutual understanding and experience, to further develop the general development of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

The Executive Political Committee understood the importance of the exchange of visits and the exchange of delegations between the two parties, countries and peoples, in the mutual interest, in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Emphasis was placed on the fact that the new meeting between the two parties and states leaders is part of the traditional, friendly socialist dialogue which has had a decisive role in the continued promotion of the collaboration between Romania and the GDR, both bilaterally and internationally.

Stress was laid on the fact that, during the talks, the common wish was expressed to more powerfully develop the relations between the two countries in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other fields, to further strengthen the friendly socialist dialogue between the two parties, countries and peoples, in the mutual interest, in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace.

The Executive Political Committee also analysed the programme of self-management and self-sufficiency to secure the population's proper supply with foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods in 1980.

The programme was shown to have been worked out according to the resolutions of the Thirteenth Congress and the National Conference of the RCP, and emphasis was placed on the constant concern of the party, of the Romanian state for a permanent rise in the whole people's standard of living and in its welfare, materially and culturally.

Five-year plan interval the share of accumulation represented 17 to 55.5 per cent of the national income, after 1955 it has increased to approximately one third, providing for ample investment, and as a consequence for a sharp rise in the fixed assets of the national economy. Over the 1959-1967 interval, the total volume of investments amounted to 3,450 billion lei, which made a decisive contribution to building some 30 times the national wealth as compared to 1915, the volume standing at nearly five trillion lei today.

The materialization of this vast investment programme resulted in the commissioning of some 6,500 main industrial, agricultural and other productive enterprises out from this, the golden age of the country, the number of jobs went up by almost 2.8 million over 1955, the employed personnel in 1,000 industrial enterprises from 228 in 1955 to 330 today.

The present intensive development requires that a careful accumulation of about 30 per cent be maintained, which provides for a widening of the material production, for enhancing the national income and welfare in general. This development also requires a permanent development of labour productivity in all domains.

Over 1955-1957, labour productivity

labour productivity continues to stand lower than that of the economically developed countries. In the work to boost labour productivity, the most important factor is the development of technology, the progress of science and technical progress stand out. Over 1955-1957 research and technological development contributed to creating and putting into production 22,000 types of new and updated machines, equipment and installations, including 2,000 types of new and updated products, replacing almost 47 per cent of the obsolete output of the processing industries, branches over the 1951-1955 interval, not about 35 per cent in the first two years of the current five-year plan period.

An important contribution has been made by research and technological development to expanding and consolidating the economic base of raw materials and energy; to implementing the state plan for the development of the heavy branches, particularly the metallurgical, chemical, petrochemical and other industries, the development of the national income and welfare in general. This development also requires a permanent development of labour productivity in all domains.

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A NAME IN TODAY'S FASHION CONFEX



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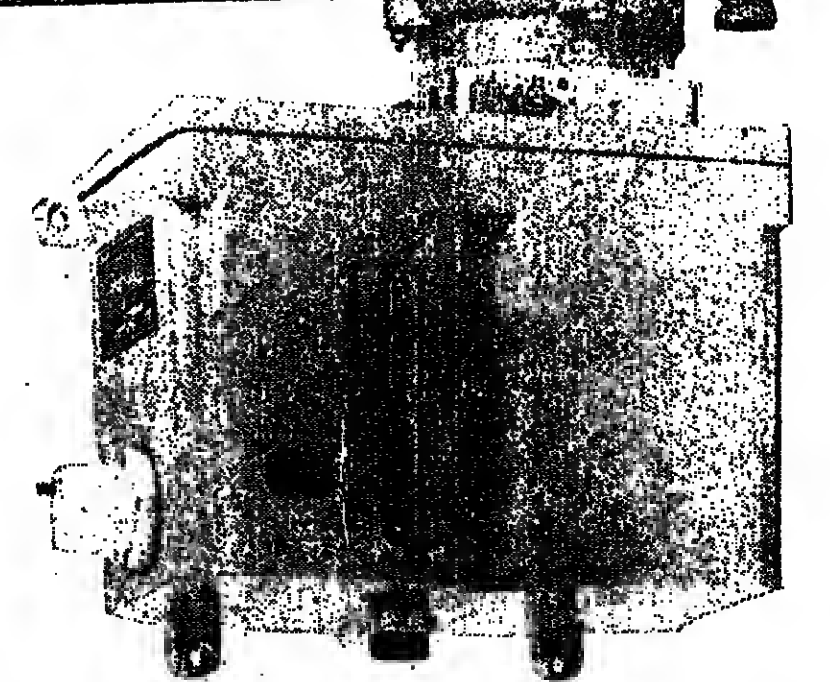
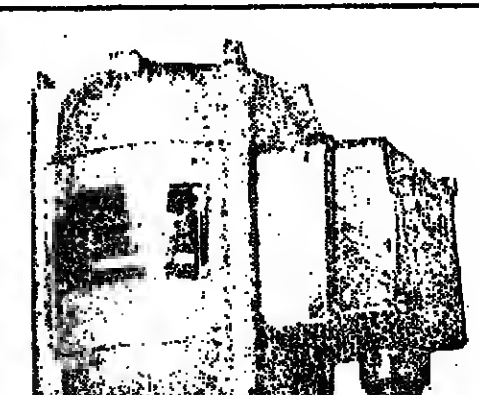
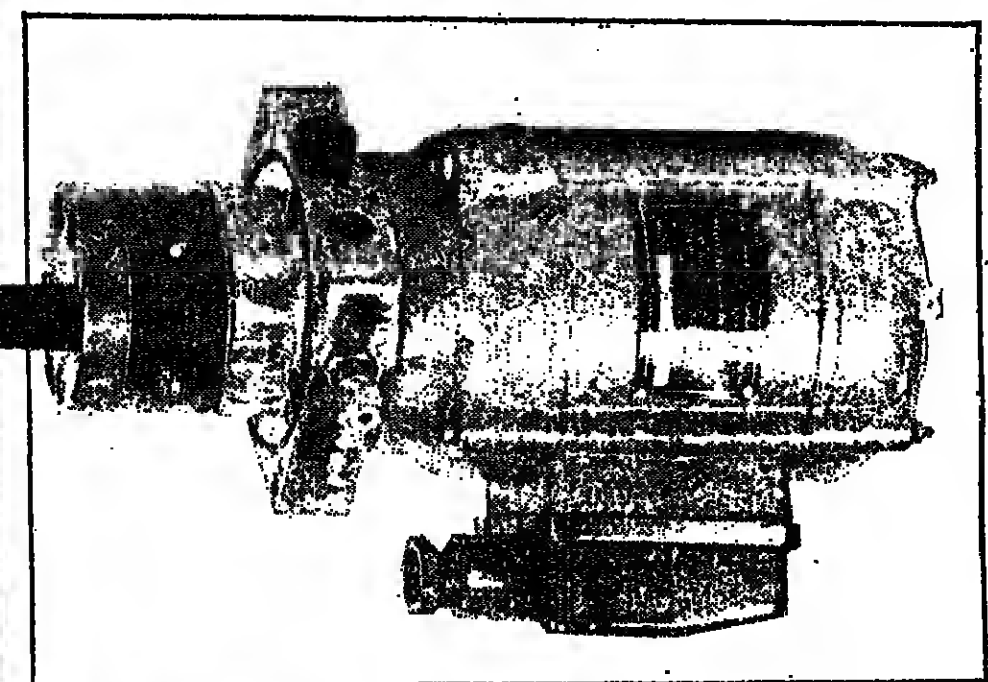
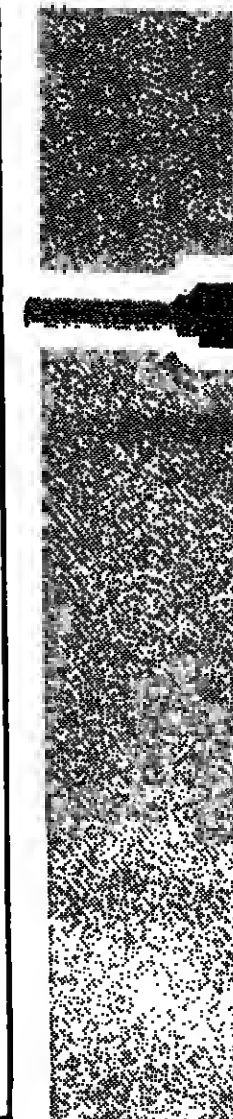
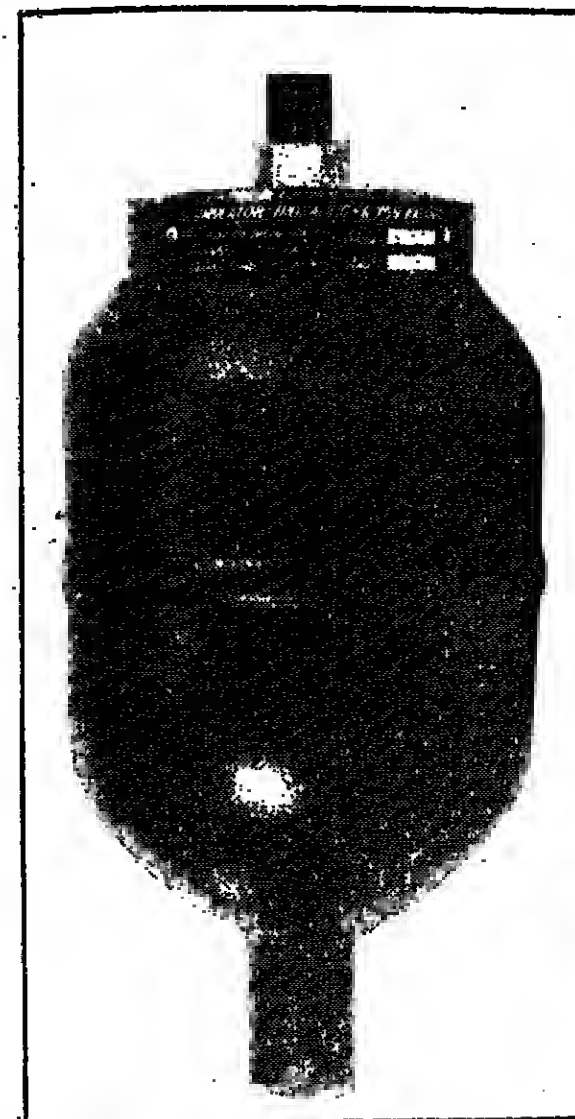
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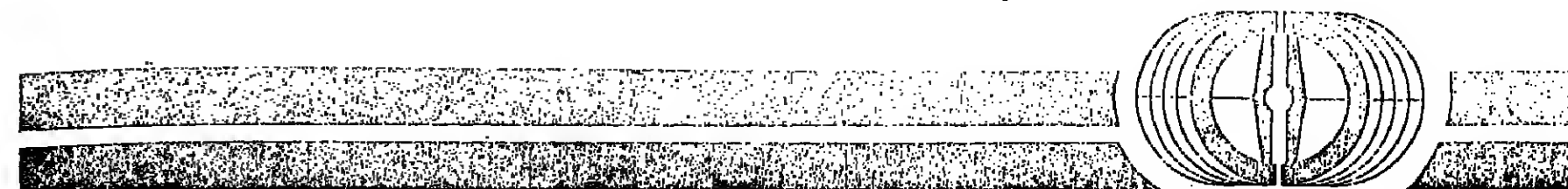


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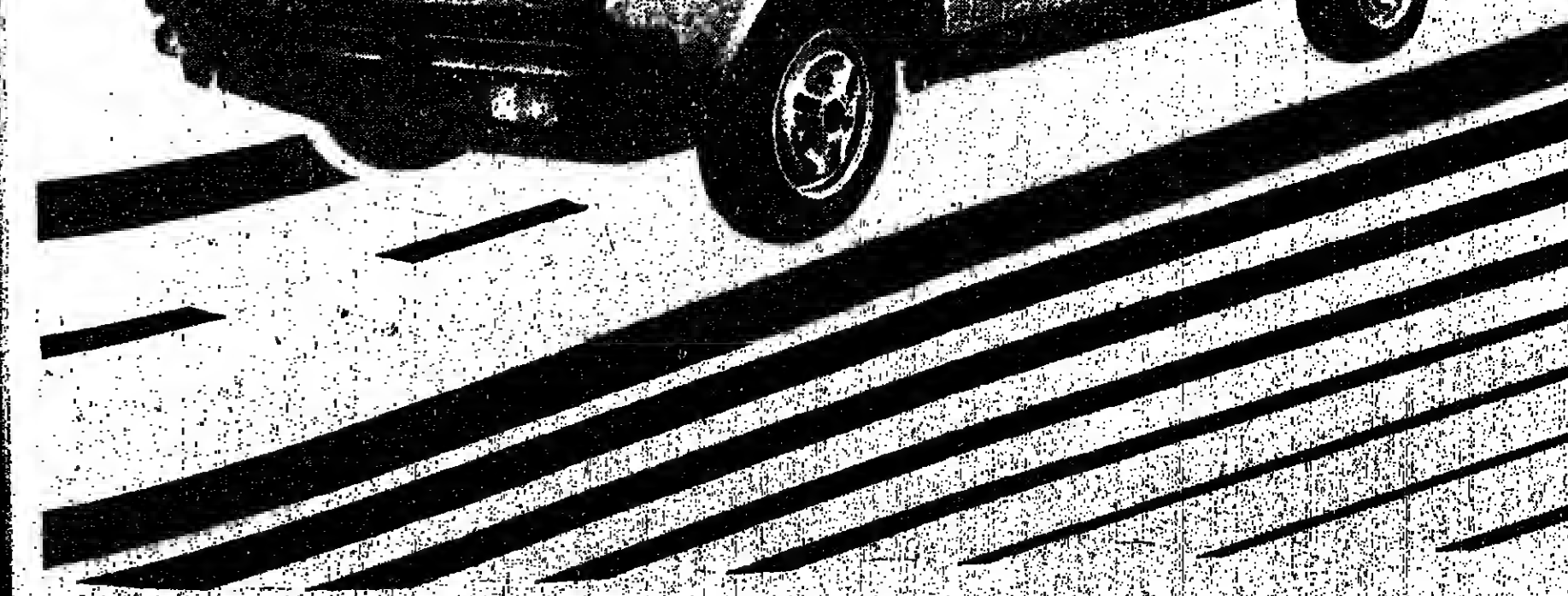


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ICE ELECTRONUM'S export programme includes the following lines of products:

— Telecommunication apparatuses and equipment, servicing included, starting from design up to training and maintenance. From this line of products mention should be made of: telephones, urban, interurban, international and institutional automated telephone exchanges. Exports of such products to Greece, the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the GDR have become a traditional practice.

— Measuring and control apparatuses, of which ampermetres, voltmeters, wattmeters, electric metres, flow-metres, steam-flow metres, logamotres are delivered to Poland, Syria, Iraq, Pakistan, Sudan, the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

— Automation elements, equipment and installations for all the economic and social sectors.

We shall enumerate some subgroups of products: field and panel automation equipment, distribution and control electrical equipment, automated equipment and systems controlling technological processes in all economic branches, transmission and data processing equip-

ment, teletransmission and data processing equipment, machine tools, control equipment, automated testing equipment.

Also on offer are personal installations and equipment as well as turn-key deliveries. Increasing are the deliveries to countries such as the USSR, Egypt, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Iraq, Bulgaria.

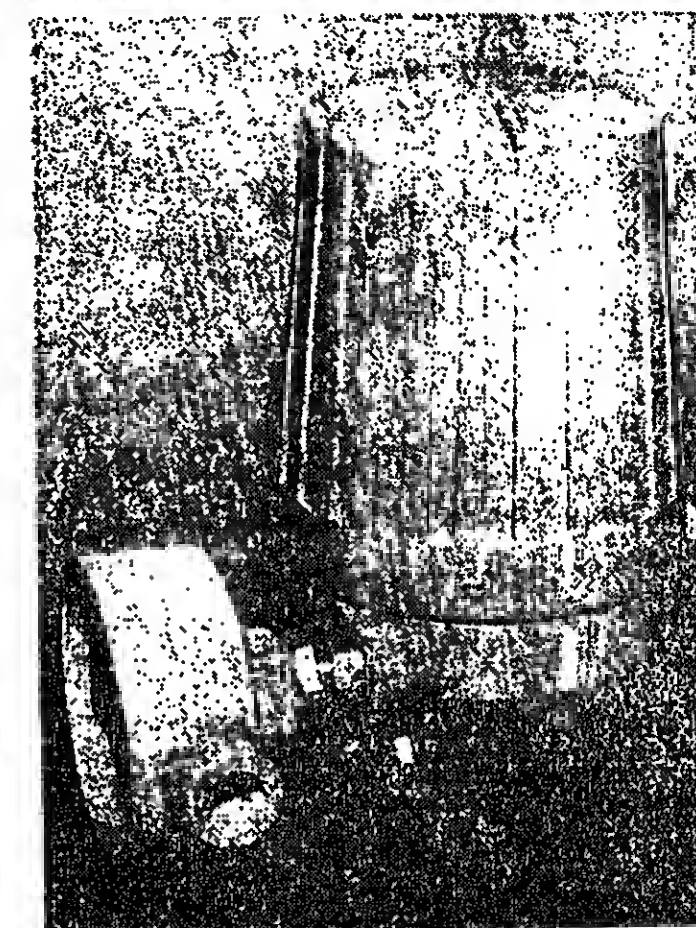
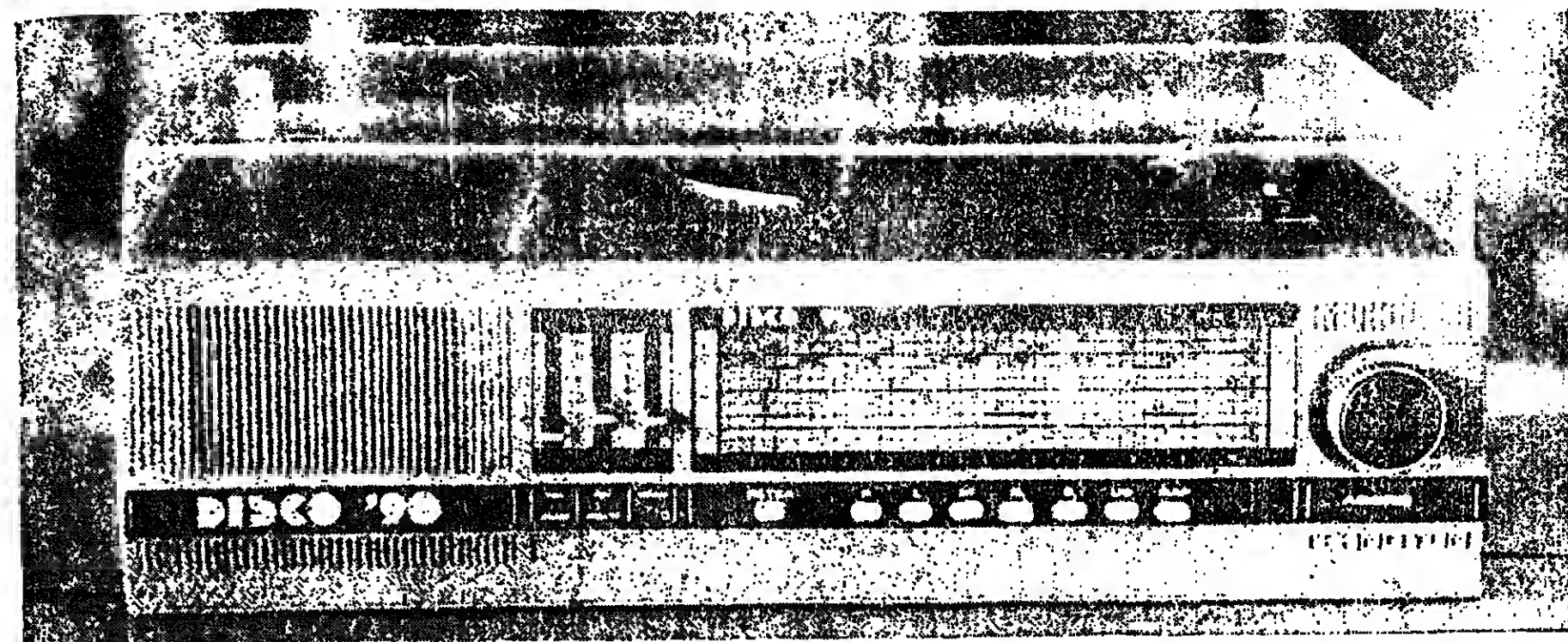
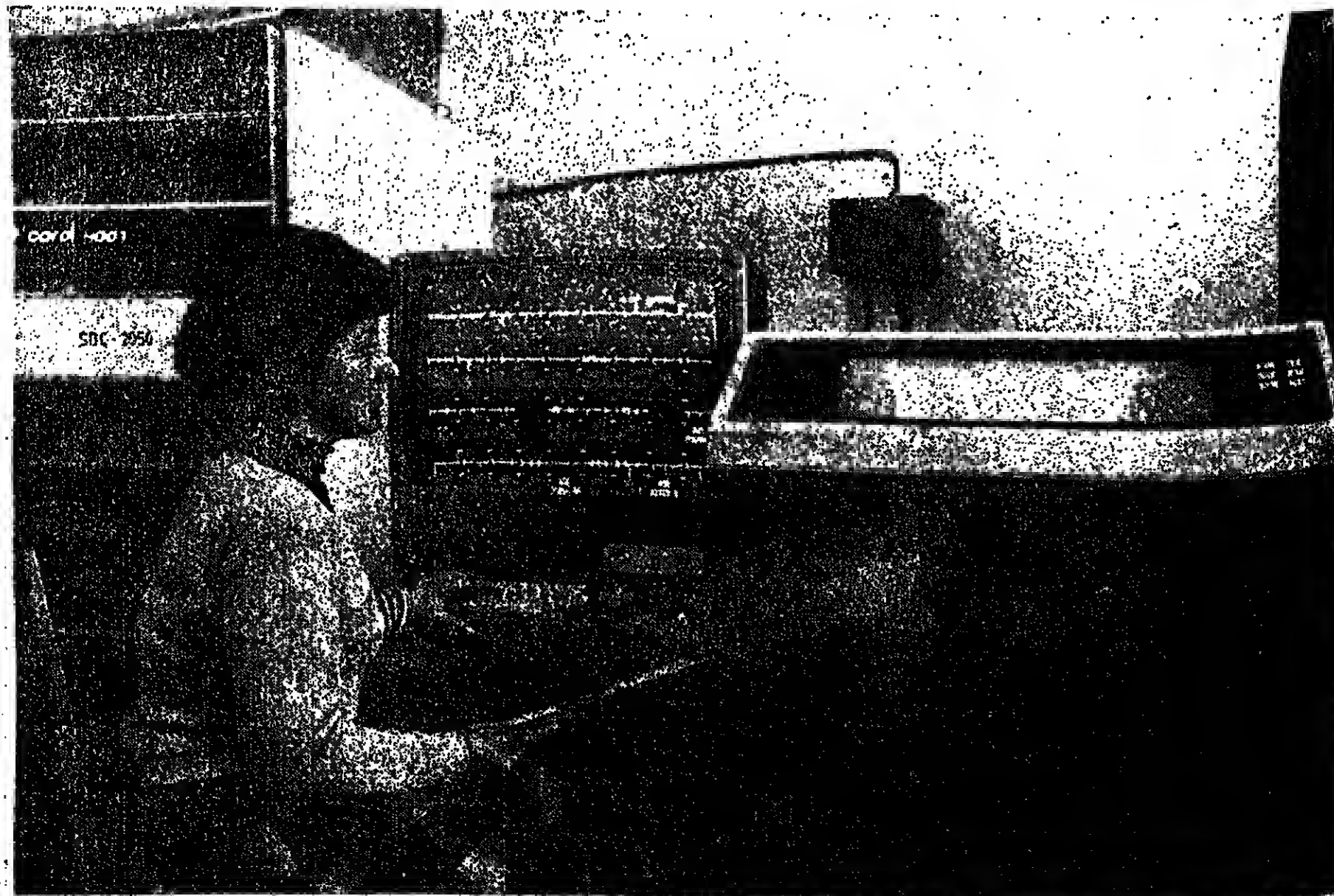
— Computer technology equipment such as: medium-capacity computers, minicomputers, microcomputers, personal computers, graphical systems, invoicing and bookkeeping machines, peripheral equipment. These products are exported to People's China, Czechoslovakia, the USSR, the GDR, Switzerland, Austria, West Germany, the USA.

The electronic components cover a wide range of diodes, transistors, integrated circuits, resistors, condensers, etc and are exported to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, France, Italy, the United States etc.

Consumer goods such as radio receivers, radio cassette recorders and tv sets. These products are exported to countries such as West Germany, Britain, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, the United States.

Also taking place through ICE ELECTRONUM are the export of licences and knowhow, the granting of technical assistance and software.

ELECTRONUM
BUCHAREST - ROMANIA



ICE ELECTRONUM imports a series of equipment, apparatuses, electronic components and various materials for the electronic industry and audio-video consumer goods.

An important partner in the export and import conducted by ICE ELECTRONUM is the Soviet Union.

ICE ELECTRONUM — Bucharest collaborates with the Soviet enterprises V/O ELECTRONORGTEHNICA, V/O STANKOIMPORT, V/O MASHPRIBORINTORG, V/O TECHMASHEXPORT, ENERGO MASHEXPORT, V/O TEHNOINTORG, V/O

Supplied to the USSR are adjustable drives for machine tools, automatic telephone exchanges, computer technology, while that country exports to Romania electronic components, technological equip-

ment for the electronic industry, computer technology and audio-video consumer goods.

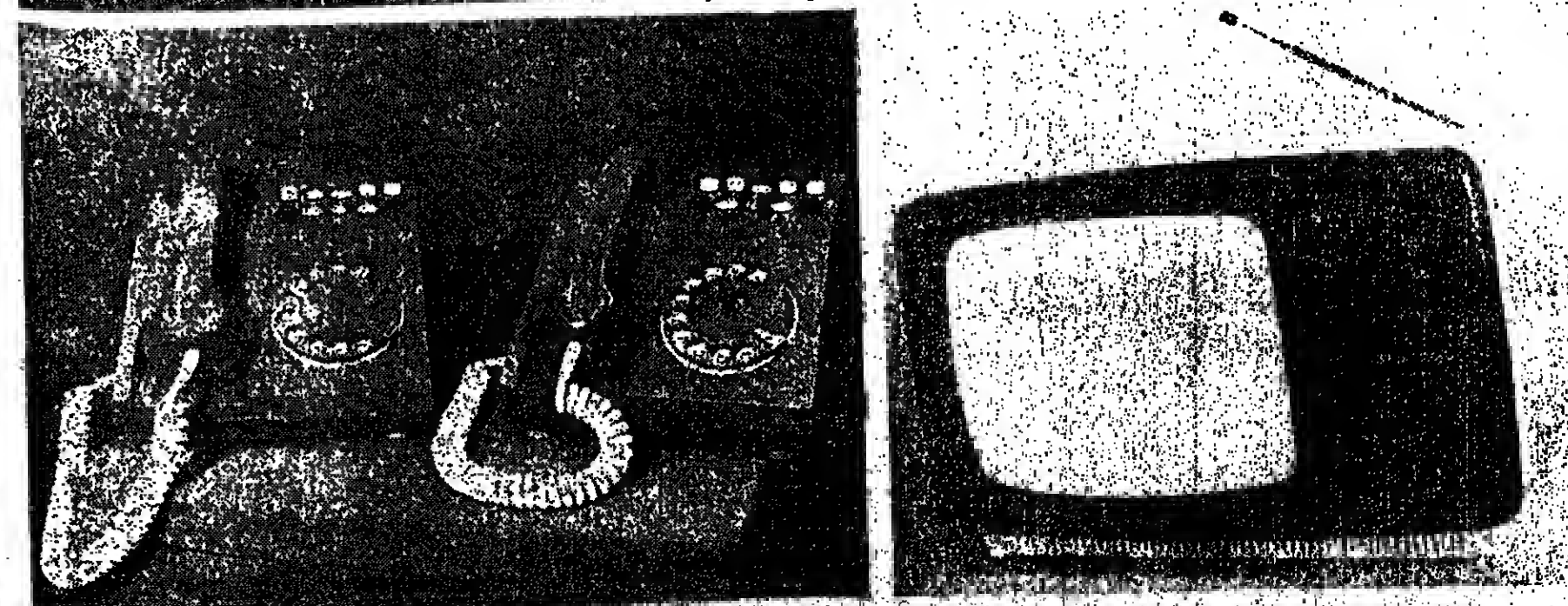
The collaboration with the Soviet foreign trade enterprises also accounts for the cooperation in production, that is Soviet electronic components are used in manufacturing electrical drives, computer technology equipment and automated telephone exchanges to be delivered to the USSR. At the same time very important is the ob-

servance of all delivery dates, especially as concerns the electronic components which are vital to the rhythmic realization of the equipment production plan.

According to annual mutual exchange protocol stipulations, the volume of the exchanges between ELECTRONUM and the Soviet foreign trade enterprises is set to grow every year.

For further information please contact our specialists.

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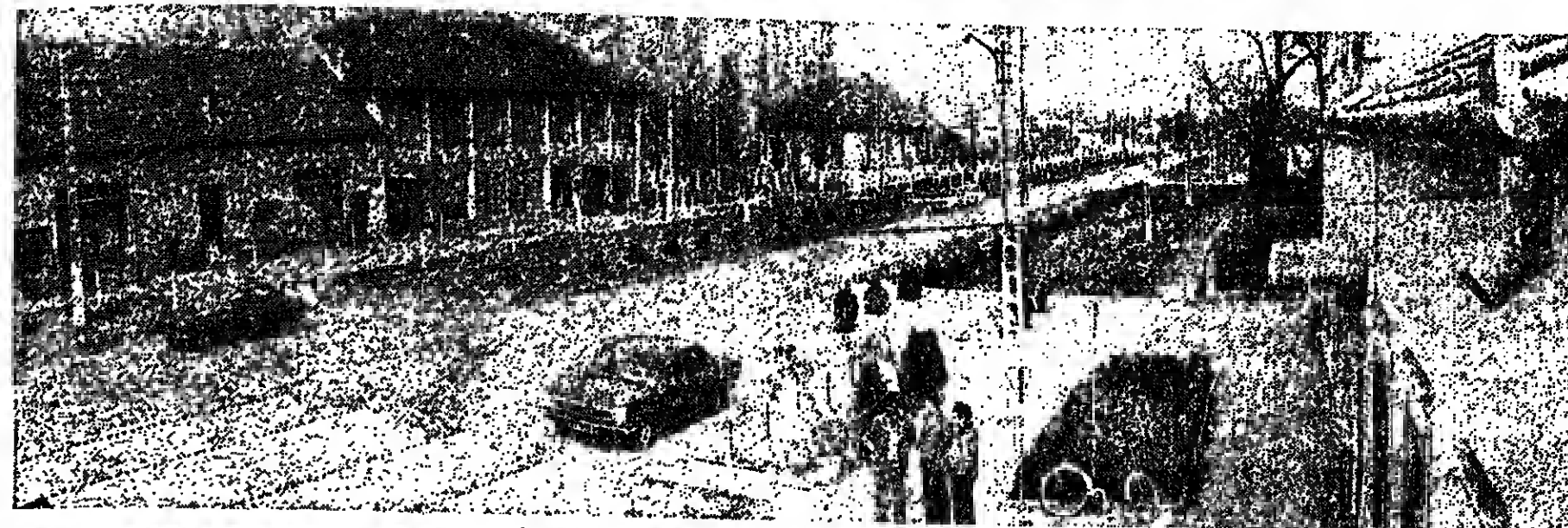
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A COMMUNE AT THE FAR END OF THE COUNTRY

PEOPLE & IDEAS

Teremia Mare commune lies in the far west of Romania, in Timiş county, 82 km away from Timişoara, the county seat. In the last few years Teremia Mare has become a sort of star: its name frequently comes up, in the most unusual circumstances.

I was prompted to go and see it for myself, and approached mayor Willy Heinz with an apparently sceptical formula:

"What does the fame of your commune rest on, in fact?"

"This question was essential to the starting point for a bet I made on the occasion of a visit I recently paid to Vienna. I won two cartons of beer, and by demonstrating that Teremia Mare plays host to more permanent exhibitions per capita than the Austrian capital. Naturally, we must have 'due regard for proportions'. The wage was just a joke. However..."

"However, your indirect answer is only a parenthesis. A suggestive one, it is true..."

"To be more explicit, I must stress (without parentheses) that we, the fathers of Teremia Mare commune, have not been too much concerned with its fame. Towards the end of last decade we noticed that our commune ran the risk of getting irretrievably old. The young population's migration to the city seemed irreversible. Was there anything we could do to stop it? We contacted the sociology department of the Timişoara University and the local branch of the Academy. After rigorous sociological researches, several conclusions were drawn, two of which confirmed an earlier, more banal remark of mine: in order to keep the youth in the commune we had to ensure them jobs in the small-scale industry and to organize their leisure as attractively as possible. We complied with these requirements and here are the results, to a symbolic term: the average age of the residents is 44.7 years; 21.86 per cent of the commune's population (including the Norka and Teremia Mare villages) are people under 14. The birth rate grew from 14.7 per thousand in 1989 to 24.7 per thousand in 1990. The commune is no longer a deciduous forest. What I used to expect frequently at the clock of hours regarded as a monomania, has come true: All Romania's inhabitants cannot live in Bucharest, nor can all the inhabitants of Banat live in Timişoara. That does not mean that we, the people of Teremia Mare, living at the far end of the country, must necessarily live at the periphery of Romanian civilization."

"What do you mean by the small-scale industry created for the benefit of the youth at Teremia Mare?"

"I mean the manufacture of apparels for the foreign footwear factory at Jibellu. We also have in the commune a cloth factory, workshop of the Industrial Enterprise in Timişoara. We also collaborate with major enterprises on building metallic structures. For instance, at present we produce small leaders for exports. The commune's people's council, that is the mayor's office, handles the requests coming from unskilled workers to the electronics

engineer supervising the commune's computer centre. Last but not least we have a station for thermal waters."

"As far as I know Teremia Mare is one of the recent health resorts in this country. Is this the use to which are put the soda and iodinated waters that have been discovered in your commune?"

"I was not referring to balneal treatment alone. The geothermal water is used not only for the treatment of rheumatic or endocrine ailments but also for heating the homes of the commune's residents. Moreover, a more recent discovery has shown that 100.45 g/m³ of methane results by separation from the current flow of 12.14 l/sec of geothermal water. The methane is used in the form for producing electricity in generators driven by heat engines which use it as a fuel. We conducted extensive researches, resorted to specialists and eventually succeeded in getting the electric generators to be fuelled exclusively by methane. According to recent calculations, the second and third shifts in the small-scale industry will double and even triple workpieces. This too is a consequence of the local generation of electric power. Vehicles have also started to use methane gas: gas has also replaced the carbide necessary for welding apparatus, and the fuel consumed by the two barbers, and many other things. Also in connection with the tapping of the geothermal well, we have learned that some people separate the iodine from the water which contains only 7 mg/l. In our village, the iodine concentration is 21 mg/l. No doubt that the list of trades practised at Teremia Mare — 23 so far — will shortly come to

include also that of chemist, crystal polisher, perfumist, etc. Naturally the newer or older professions introduced in this commune are primarily taken up by the young people in this commune or in the neighbouring ones."

"Does this mean that the commune's population no longer attracts the young people of Teremia Mare?"

"Not at all. Our commune boasts 5,057 ha of arable land and 1,118 ha under vine, of which 700 ha rejuvenated. In the two producer cooperative farms, at the Teremia Mare agricultural enterprise there are many young mechanists, animal breeders and wine growers. But considering the fact that the commune's population working in agriculture accounted for 40.37 per cent in 1985 and now has dropped to 35.6 per cent, it is obvious that the young people's participation in these 'village activities' has decreased too. The reasons are quite simple: modern technologies, the mechanization of agriculture. The phenomenon is visible throughout the country. It is specific to the civilized world of the present day. But, too, some doubts should appear regarding the principal activities conducted in our commune. I should mention the four titles of 'Hero of the New Agrarian Revolution' which have been awarded to us over the last few years for large wheat, corn, barley and milk productions. The cottage industry, supported by the possibility of generating electric power with our own means, has been diversified continuously, the stimulus of new ideas being compared to one goal: rejuvenating the commune's aging population."

"However, life in the countryside cannot yet vie with the comforts of city life. And as is known, young people expect maximum comfort..."

"But it does vie, in an overwhelming measure. Urban facilities are well represented at Teremia Mare: running water supplied with the help of hydrophores was introduced as early as 1966-1970. Since 1982, our commune has benefited by an automated telephone network with the area code 963; we can talk to people in any town of the country, in any corner of the world. Central heating has so far been introduced to 27 private dwellings and nurseries as to another 17. The urbanization drive goes on. Asphalted roads and sidewalks cover 38,100 sq.m. Then we should add the four bookstores, three electric bookshops, three cultural houses. Hundreds of our commune's inhabitants own cars, for the servicing of which we have set up a special unit."

"One could say that social-cultural studies have become a run-of-the-mill activity at Teremia Mare. Speaking of the services sociologists have already given you, what have the commune fathers invented for high-lying people, especially the young ones, spend their leisure as pleasantly as possible?"

"A riding school was opened in 1981. Teremia Mare is thus the only commune in the country having a sports association affiliated to the Romanian Equestrian Federation. We have three football fields, a handball ground, which was once the host of the national team, an Olympic-size swimming pool, a large gymnastics hall, a school sports centre. I should also mention the film and video libraries. The young people live at Teremia Mare could hardly complain of boredom. All the year round our commune is the host of various educational-recreational events: riding contests, horse shows, you should see our stables of thoroughbred horses, folk oracles and costumes shows, flower exhibitions. Although lying in the westernmost part of the country, Teremia Mare frequently plays host to people coming from all over Romania and from various countries. Annually we stage fine arts, architecture and design camps, we organize meetings with scientists, with experts of all kinds. The close standing exhibitions in the commune..."

"You must be speaking about those which made you win that bet in Vienna. How did you manage to get up so many exhibitions and museums?"

"Part of them were achieved with the commune's own forces. The history museum for instance treasures archaeological pieces discovered on this territory, some of them accidentally, by the commune's tractorists, at relatively small depths. The village exhibition and that of objects used for putting down floors are made up of hundreds of exhibits, some of them over a hundred years old, which have been donated by villagers accidentally finding them among their belongings. The contemporary painting galleries are due to Romanian artists, spending part of the summer at Teremia Mare and leaving behind any of their works. The museum dedicated to the late Mihail Stănescu had as starting point the poet's voice taped during a meeting with our commune's inhabitants. It is from that time that we preserve the manuscript of a poem he devoted to Teremia Mare, Stănescu's after the poet's death in 1985, we have gathered pictures of him, poems and humanist eras in the handwriting of the one who was our friend — Nichita Stănescu..."

"Does your small museum resort already started to attract visitors from nearer parts of the country and from abroad?"

"I think people's interest in Teremia Mare is not aroused just by the geothermal water treatment. This summer we have been visited by a group of 60 teachers from Heidelberg who had read something about our commune and wanted to see if everything was true. Visits by delegations from Yugoslavia, Italy, the GDR, West Germany have become commonplace. In our opinion, in 1989 we shall be able to provide the conditions required by international tourism."

"What attractions do you offer?"

"Geothermal baths with the appropriate treatment, gymnastics and aqua. A hotel under construction) the possibility to fish in our pond and in two more ponds due to be completed next year. The permanent fowl exhibition — including some 180-200 hens, turkey hens, geese and ducks — entices tourists to pick themselves a fresh egg from the nest, to choose a fowl and have it roasted. Similarly, they can pick up 'some' fresh penguins' downers for a salad. We shall organize trips by car to sheepfolds, to vineyards, to apple, pear or plum orchards. Our small factory of mechanical pieces produces terrarium clocks. The swimming pool, the riding and sports grounds are perfectly maintained. The permanent exhibitions speak about the commune's past and present in a way arousing the guests' curiosity. I think we have everything we need in order to successfully answer to any tourist's wish to rest and amuse himself."

"As a conclusion, I should like to stress that, beyond the geographical location of Teremia Mare, we do not in the least intend to vie with the city. Here, precisely, we wish to remain a village, but one thinking and acting like a city. We shall continue with the demands of present and future civilization."

VICTORIA CRONBACH



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VICTORIA CRONBACH

The commune's main street (top). One of the terrarium clocks in Teremia Mare (bottom).

IT IS SNOWING ON THE TRANSĂGĂRĂȘAN

We climb on the Transfăgărășan, a spectacular road crossing the steepest and harshest mountains in Romania. On one side and the other there are valleys and pastures flooded by copper coloured forests. Engineer Ion Gheorghe, who is in charge with the maintenance of

the Transfăgărășan said that "the Transfăgărășan is more beautiful, in point of landscape than the access way between Italy and France in the Alps. We believed him because the engineer knew very well from books, treatises and reported journeys the chirography of all alpine roads in Europe.

and rock, peeling by 200,000
o.u.m. of support walls. Engineer
Ken Obergroge pointed to the
fact that they were rolling on the
top of the rock, and that the
three layers of 12.14 cm and
there was no risk of the road's
deformation or sliding. Of
course the road was not
composed of fantastic
avalanches, hard slides, torrents,
streams coming out of the blue.
The builders fought against
avalanches, but not in the hun-
dreds of times they laced walls
hacked down by savage lar-
dens and furious avalanches.
The road was not a wall. It
had to face geological slides
and each time they had to
start everything from the begin-
ning. The difficulty was not
just uncertain rocks or on the
concrete hard rocks which de-
graded impenetrable, was de-
graded.

THE "HIGHEST" TOURIST CHALET

The Bilcoo lake chalet is located in the highest area of the Transfiguration National Road, where the asphalt ribbon is in the vicinity of Lake Bilcoo and Copro Forest peak. It appeared on tourist maps almost 100 years ago, was restored and extended several times and has been a stopping place for tourists for a long time. The distance from the road, 2,045 m by car or coach and also by cable car from Bilcoo Cascade stopping point, on the northern side, which allows on easy climb in eight minutes. At Bilcoo Cascade stopping point there is also a modern hotel complex accommodating several hundred people as well as a cantiro for winter sports with ski lift installation.

We passed over Vidmar's alvarado plain, a large shallow constriction of massive concrete over which our road to the heart of the mountains plunged. The road was a concrete river of the road bearing the odds name on RN 7. C. It was a road with no curves, flatter than a table, following another like a cascade. The curves were panoramic, swirling on convoluted promontories over given ravines, valleys, and hillsides. The road over valleys, sophisticated viaducts and footbridges stuck like spring hounds between steep canyons. The road was a series of three were support walls, paravalanches, domes, drains called "works of art". There we crossed 30 bridges and viaducts, over a million cu.m. of shovelled earth.

ed step by step and was built in segments, the works being attached from 20 spels, from 20 excavated ironis.

We could still see the marks of abandoned works, of changed river courses. The Transsylvanian's epas abounds in strange stories with equipment and machines fallen into precipices, buried under rocks, swallowed by marshes, with chains and barbs whose rusts were torn by storms, covered by big snowfalls or avalanches, by people lost in tunnels, blinded by torrents, taken away by big snowfalls.

Now you can meet them on
tourists walking or going by car
on the road. Cars with Hun-
dred but also foreign license
plates from the whole Europe.
There are days, told us eng. Ion
Gheorghe, when 700-800 cars
cross the Trossașăreș.

Following the summer of 1968, the Vilna storage lake where the main training was passed by the easy boat and restaurant "Voice on the post" and entered the wilderness. "Before the construction of the Transfiguration these places had not been visited by man, only by wild animals. Smaller roads spring now from the main road. Some of them lead to the "marble mountain" which was not known to the village. It had been discovered in it land, but for the building of the Transfiguration. Other roads open up in forests or pastures to elpine spaces, for the transport of

timber, building material, mill-logs, grass weeds and tree seedlings grown in greenhouses. Because, after the construction of the Trans-Siberian another battle started: that of protecting the mountains, water and roads through afforestation. Land consolidation and forest reclamation works.

cursement" was the "last
for rural production and was
clearing" of 1 km. 80, a modern
chalet with annex building
where undergrounds and materials
spreaders of industrial materials
for prospect of the underground
in the area were parked. They
were lightning maintenance ar-
rangements for the whole year
for winter months. There were
alarms in November and again in
April. But something happened
in August 1965, when a
burst of 50 cm was created by
a single night. In such cir-
cumstances a "general alarm"
is declared among the red and
white workers. Immediately
taken action for clearing the
area of snow or remove the
effects, produced by avalanche

In fact, the Transamerica Pyramid remains an open site. A direct building site, where people sit from behind the scenes. After its inauguration on September 20, 1974, the road which climbs the mountain up to over 2,000 ft has continuously undergone modern treatments according to the latest technologies. Thus, the construction of new bridge and viaducts, route changes, sur-

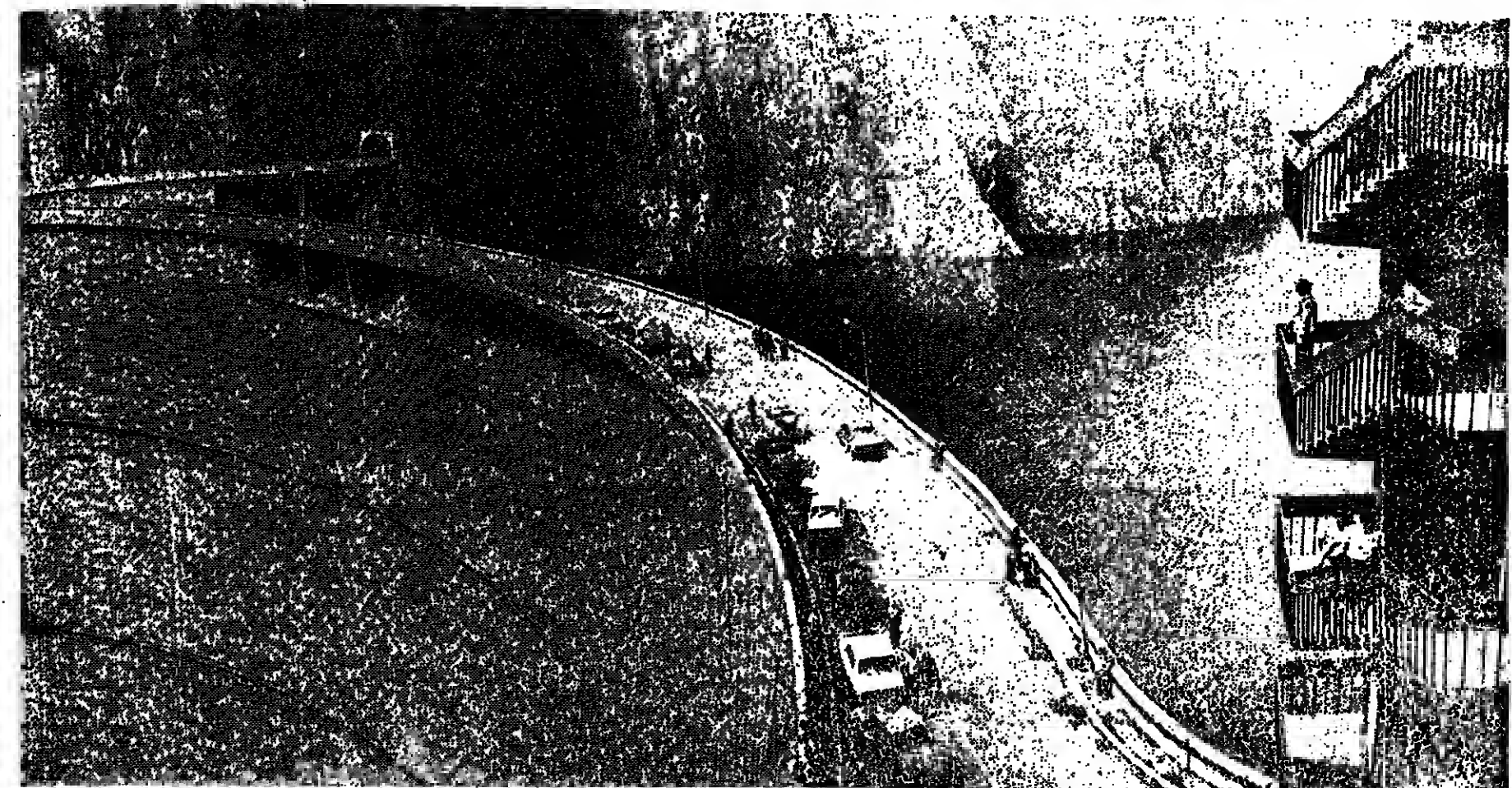
THE VIDRABU HARP

On the Transdagegdayon, there are the Vidron dam and storage lake of the hydropower complex on the Argey river. The dam - a 166 m high double arch - allows the creation of an artificial lake with a capacity of 300 million cubic metres of water. It is considered the fifth dam of its kind in Europe and the sixth in the world.

The whole Vidron hydropower complex has, in fact, multiple functions. It supplies electricity, acts as a regulator of the Argey river and of other water courses, protects whole regions against floods, ensures the irrigation of an area of 100,000 ha and, at the same time, a spectacular tourist spot.

There is a dam on the Argey river in the Argey National Park. The Transdagegdayon National Road starts on the southern side of the Pashan Mountain, toward the highest elevation - Lake and

11



ALTITUDE AND SPLENDOR

● National Road 77 C, also called the Transfogoragan, belongs to what is called the Carpathian road networks some 150 km. from the old Romanian historical provinces. The originality of the Transfogoragan consists of the technical and architectural solutions adapted by the builders, at the altitude at which it was carved into the mountain and the landscape's monumental beauty. Its highest elevation: 2,045 m. Length: 91.3 km. Width of road side: 6 m. Length of tunnel (the longest road tunnel in the country): 887 m. Curves: 200. Support walls: 290,000 cu.m. Parapets over 54 km. Viaducts: 27. Bridges: 830. From its highest point called Belvedere you can see the Black Sea on sunny summer days.



The Translāgarāyan (in 10) :
the Vihārā dam and alorage
lake (top) ; the monumental
the entrance on the Trans-
lāgarāyan (middle) ; Bīlā-
lake and chālat (bottom).



falling and new support
walls continued every year
here.

It started snowing. We were at a height of 1,850 m and the snow fell on the slopes. Very pleasant by "Cunapana helio", the snow removing base at Pisco Negro, "Capra" helio, crossing the moonlike territory of stones and rocks, with traces of pictures. I slept among all of a sudden. From a terrace called Bolina we watched the Alpeyau landscape to the place where it was lost in the hills of the plateau around by the Arges river and its affluents. "Oo sunny summer days" said us eng. too Gheorghe, "can sometimes see the sea."

The tunnel faces us quite like
Pollen mountain and between eleva-
tions 3,925 and 4,000 feet, the
887 m. long. A road of gravelled
at the highest altitude, the tunnel
not is considered the longest
tunnel built by Romanians
until the present. A carved tun-
nel. When coming out of some
darkness we suddenly found
ourselves in a huge amphitheatre
flooded by a huge amphitheatre
and the surroundings offered a
scape of strange gold
beams. The lake's waters were
frozen. We could walk on them
at the blue-lake chalet
drank a glass of

the atmosphere of rock, mud, and the chaotic keeper's bird-day. We were on the aqueduct roof. Groups of clams appeared on the white banks. And we were told that the clams were the sign of an avalanche. Days and that point started the descent on the northern side of the ice. The ice was broken into small, shelly, through areas equipped with cable cars, modern, alpine hotels, exploited from the local point of view, the vast range.

At night we slept at the chalet near Lake Ellen, with the feeling we were so close to the great world. The chalet was built by a local man.

We do not know whether the journey of the Testikind was a very successful one, since the relations between Nodane and Tortu are in the Alps. More important is the fact that this road carved into the rocks of the Flakke Mountains on a distance of 80 km in 3,000 days, in several cases, represents a technical performance through the original solution adoption in construction and especially in the use of the European road which is a good traffic security with the lowest and the most economical transportation.

ADRIAN DOHOTARU



"INVENTIONS AND INNOVATIONS"

"INVENTIONS AND INNOVATIONS" was the title of a seven-day event held in Ploiești (Neamț county), aimed at promoting and generalizing home-grown scientific and technical creations. This was the 14th all-County exhibition of the event and the third this year (after those in Acad and Dimbavla counties).

Ploiești Neamț was chosen as host of the event because it is one of industrial and research centers with a notable activity, while Neamț county ranks among the top ten counties in Romania as concerns the creativity index (the number of inventions for one hundred thousand inhabitants).

The event included an extensive exhibition showing more than 2,100 inventions and innovations (accompanied by numerous panels arranged and systematized by ministries) and various sections of technico-scientific papers focusing on metallurgy — machine building; chemistry, woodworking and oiliculture; agriculture — food industry; light industry — small-scale industry — consumer goods industry; power — electronics — electrical engineering; environmental protection — medicine — house safety.

The exhibits were numbered by over 700 inventors, innovators, scientific researchers and university teachers of great Roman inventors displaying a number of exhibits created by them. A gain of technical ideas was also staged where 20 films were shown dealing with inventions and innovations made and patented in Romania.

At the end of the event, special commissions by sections decided to award prizes to 115 inventions and innovations. Eleven of them won first prize for their remarkable scientific and applicative value.



VEGETAL FACTORIES

Today hundreds of millions of tons of industrial nitrogen are produced for agricultural purposes. The energy effort and ecological price of these fertilizers are tremendous. However, only a part (sometimes less than a half) of the active substance is actually used by plants. For instance, long-term tests with isotopic methods made by the Food and Agriculture

Organization have shown that the assimilation of nitrogen by plants is not efficient. The energy effort and ecological price of these fertilizers are tremendous. However, only a part (sometimes less than a half) of the active substance is actually used by plants. For instance, long-term tests with isotopic methods made by the Food and Agriculture

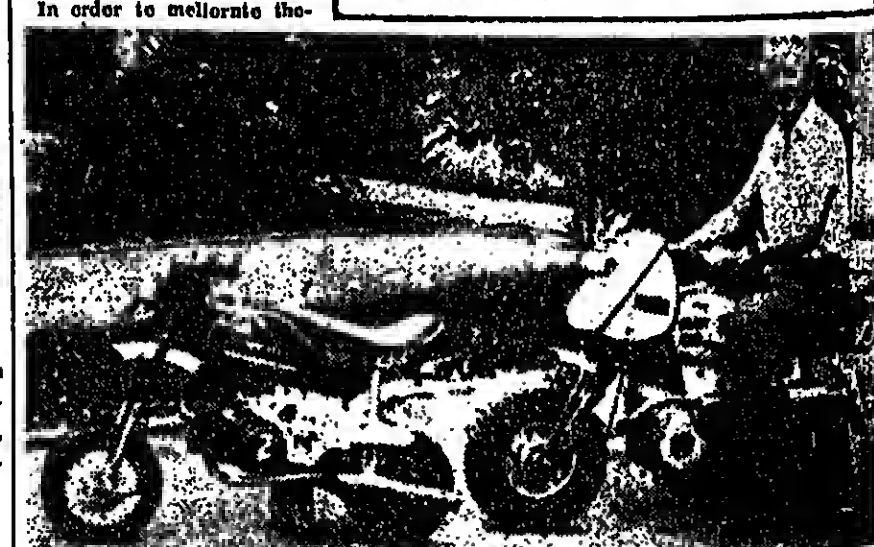
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TWO NEW STRAINS OF CEREALS

Two new types of cereals grown by the Târnava Research Station have been recently homologated by the State Committee for Scientific Research and Development. The T 1418 Târnava spring two-row barley and the T 81 M. Simeanu spring oat. The new ones are characterized by a large production capacity, increased resistance to diseases and pests, great adaptability to various pedoclimatic conditions, and the possibility of a large-scale capitalization by the processing industry.



Pages 8 and 12 are written by M. Mihăilescu, A. Dohotaru, M. Constantin, T. Năseanu, V. Căpănuș, O. Oltovăneanu, M. Roșca.

MINI-OTO

The motor scooters in the photo do not carry the trademark of any specialist unit. Their designer and builder, Pontatu Teodor Oltovăneanu, is a graduate of an economic faculty and a teacher of finances at a Bucharest school. But he vested in his hobby the seriousness of a professional. And the satisfaction was not late to come. In 1980, at the International Salon, he obtained the first prize together with a scooter engine for an original scooter model.

Since then, Teodor Oltovăneanu has built two more models: MINI-OTO-2 and MINI-OTO-3. OTO comes from Oltovăneanu which despite their small size boast peculiar remarks.

MINI-OTO-2 measures just 77 cm between axles and is three times lighter than the Romanian-made Motra scooter. It is on local motors of locomotion for holidays as it can go in a trunk or in the boot of a car (after dismantling its handle bar).

MINI-OTO-3 is an all-terrain vehicle. It has a small up to 18° slope and travel easy through rough terrain. It is as light as Motra, reaches 30 km per hour, weighs just two people (200 kg) and has a travelling autonomy of 100 km. In case a flat occurs, it can carry one person up to the nearest petrol station. Workshop thanks to its special, large tilted with several handgrips and its special view of an original make.

FOOTBALL

UEFA CUP: VICTORIA 1 — TURUN 1. HALOSKILA. TURUN. On Wednesday, November 23, 15,000 fans defied cold and snow to cheer up Victoria in their home turf for match against Turun. The match was played at the stadium of the UEFA Cup third round. The two teams put on a hard-fought but highly attractive football match. Through clever play, the Romanian squad snatched a 1-0 victory. The all-important goal came in the third minute when Ursu scored a brilliant goal. The match was a great success for the Romanian squad. The second leg is scheduled for December 1, 1980.

THE 1988 WINTER

As illustrated by the recent image from a Bucharest park, winter has set in with a bundle of snow and low temperatures. It is true, it has come much earlier than in the previous years but it will confirm the forecasts made by meteorologists a few months ago.

Judging it by the way it has started, the winter of 1988-1989 has every chance to become a memorable one.

112 RDT-LD THE PLEASURE OF A COMFORTABLE RIDE



For many years now the AUTOBUZUL enterprise has confirmed its front-ranking place in designing and manufacturing buses, trolleybuses and utility vans carrying the ROCCAR trade mark. The unique characteristics of these motor vehicles are unanimously acknowledged by the most exigent specialists and beneficiaries. Annually, the AUTOBUZUL plant turns out scores of thousands of vehicles in many variants and types. The remarkable quality of these products lies in the great and complex technico-scientific potential of the design, construction, technology, assembly and control departments, on a par with the latest demands of world technology. The ROCCAR products have the following characteristics: quality, reliability, safety, durability.

The ROCCAR buses and vans designed for passengers and goods are widely sold all over the world, namely in 50 countries such as Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Greece, Iran, Madagascar, Peru, Sudan, the United Kingdom, the USA and the USSR.

AUTOBUZUL offers now a new series of vehicles setting the ROCCAR 1989 style. The new ROCCAR collection opens with the 112 RDT-LD vehicle. The creation of 112 RDT-LD has happily solidified the now trend shown by firms handling a long-standing tradition at the latest edition of the Paris car salon. The tendency is characterized by HIGHER, LARGER, MORE SPACIOUS MODELS with state-of-the-art equipment.

112 RDT-LD comprises all these characteristics. The coach is quite impressive with its simple and straight geometrical design of the body, however, creating a note of sober, unostentatious elegance, on account of the ROCCAR line. Conclusive in this respect are a few details: a solid, sound-bearing and thin case mode of welded rectangular pipe, covered with 1-mm-thick steel sheet, with special anticorrosive protection, the coach can be the following size: a total length of 12,000 mm, an axle base of 6,000 mm, a front axle of 2,500 mm, a rear axle of 3,500 mm, total width of 2,300 mm, a height of 2,150 mm, a road clearance of 200 mm and an overall mass of 18,000 kg. The bus has two leaf-like doors (the front one, but flap closed) and another one for the driver. The interior is extremely comfortable, displaying a discreet elegance. Everything is easy, even the dashboard, reminding that of a aircraft. Everything has been chosen with exquisite taste, starting with the materials covering the interior walls and the ceiling, and ending with the moquette laid on the floor and the curtains.

49 seats (plus the seats of the driver and of the guide) have been the object of thorough studies. They offer elements of maximum comfortableness, are fully adjustable and can be moved independently. They are upholstered with soft wool, in harmonious hues, created exclusively for ROCCAR. The arrangement and mobility of the seats allow of a perfect visibility, also enhanced by a panoramic windscreen (the upper part is green, gradually brightening to the lower part of 10, the side windows three on each side are tinted as well as the rear window, all of them very large, made of light green thermos-absorbing safety glass.

REMEMBER:

- The AUTOBUZUL plant has an extremely flexible make programme allowing it to manufacture, upon request any variant of its products in irreplaceable conditions. In this context mention should be made that 112 RDT-LD is turned out in series production with the same unique performances for countries with tropical and subtropical climate.
- Thanks to its strong technico-scientific potential our plant is eager to negotiate with specialist firms with a view to concluding mutually rewarding cooperation accords, guaranteeing the execution of the stipulations in optimum conditions.



IN ORDER TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND FIRM ORDERS PLEASE CONTACT US BY ADDRESSING YOURSELVES TO:

THE AUTOBUZUL

ENTERPRISE OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

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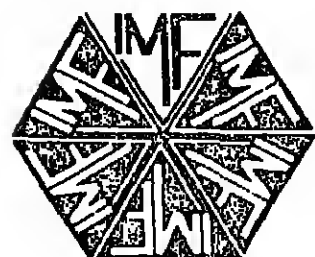
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TRACTOR NO 40,000

These days, the 40,000th tractor has left the test stand of the Sălajean Tractor Works of Mădăraș (Cluj County). Along the years this modern industrial unit has assimilated over 30 types of diesel engine tractors sold both by internal and users and foreign firms from over 15 countries of the world.

THE FINE MECHANICS ENTERPRISE



YOU CANNOT PRODUCE WELL UNLESS YOU CONTROL!

If, generally speaking, "man is the measure of all things" as Protagoras put it, we must stress that the quality of your products and the productivity of your labour are strictly conditioned by the use of MEASURING AND CONTROL APPARATUS.

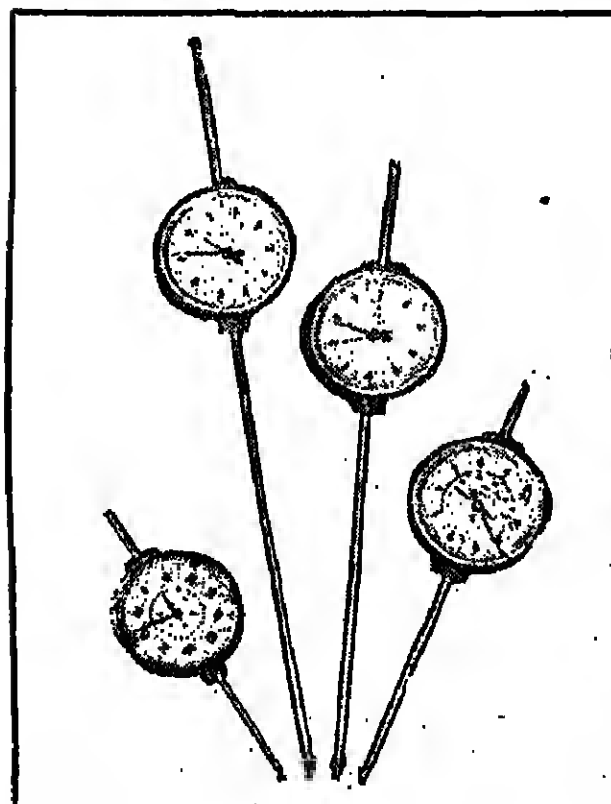
The post- or in-process sizing of your products supplies you the information through which you can become EFFICIENT as a producer.

It is this efficiency (viz. quality, producti-

vity, competitiveness) that the Fine Mechanics Enterprise (IMF) of Bucharest has in mind when offering its beneficiaries:

— measuring and control apparatus for lengths, pressures, temperatures, discharges, times and speeds;

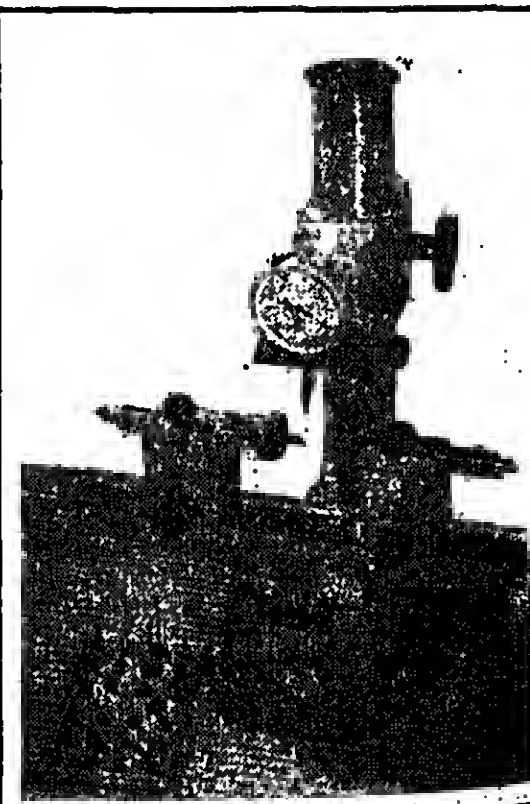
— special tools (diamond and sinter-carbide metal tools), holders, high-accuracy and fineness devices and dies, having a high degree of productivity and durability.



MEASURING AND DIMENSIONAL CONTROL APPARATUS AND INSTRUMENTS

● dial gauges ● bore dial gauges ● gear measuring instruments; ● threaded conic gauges for the oil industry.

● circular dial snap gauges ● gear pitch-error and gear-tooth-thickness measuring instruments ● reading ball-gauges; optical read-out devices and rules.

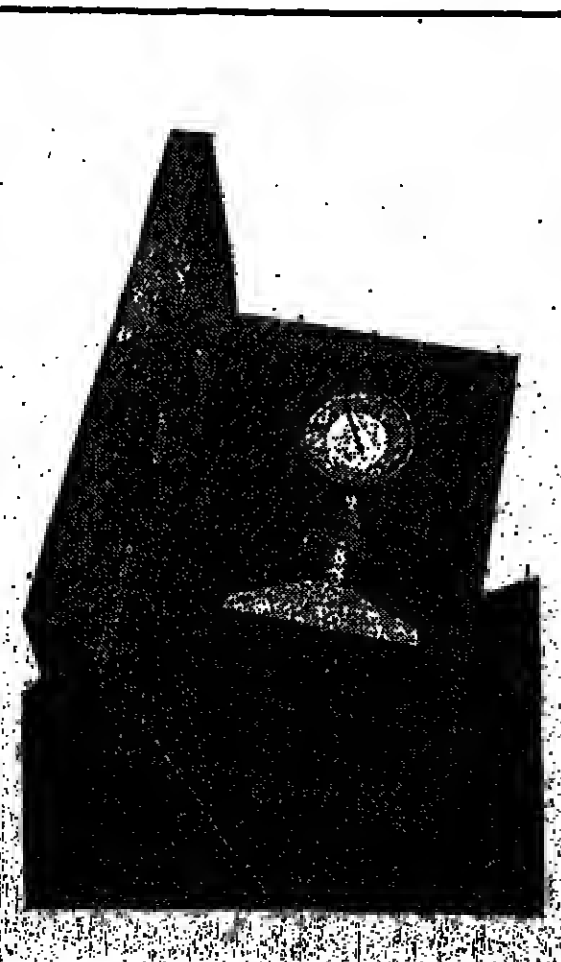


AUTOMATION ELEMENTS AND MECHANISMS

● Programmers ● electromechanical impulse counters ● programme control for automatic washing machines ● discharge counters with oval wheels ● electromechanical tachographs for motor vehicles ● complex speed measuring installations for locomotives and subways.

FOR PRESSURE INDUSTRIAL CLOCK-TYPE APPARATUS, INSTALLATIONS AND TEMPERATURE CONTROL

This apparatus family includes pressure switches and thermostats. They are portable. In the automation of starting and stopping installations using fluids, where temperature and pressure must be maintained within certain preadjusted limits, pressure switches and thermostats are made by the Fine Mechanics Enterprise in a wide variety according to the features and special conditions of the environment.



IN- AND POST-PROCESS SIZING GAUGES

● They are built according to modern principles, with pneumatic inductive, piezoelectric transducers, whose signals are processed and displayed analogically or numerically in modular-type electronic units:

● pneumatic post-process sizing gauge — SUPERJET ● pneumatic post-process sizing gauge — ELSUPERJET ● post-process sizing gauge with electric contacts ● inductive electronic post-process sizing gauge ● roughness measuring post-process sizing gauge ● smoothness measuring gauge (electronia levels) ● in-process sizing gauge for continuous exterior cylinder surfaces with one and two measuring points ● for continuous exterior surfaces and for continuous interior cylinder surfaces with two measuring points ● in-process sizing gauge for centreless grinding machines ● in-process sizing gauge for exterior diameters of narrow surfaces ● copying systems mounted on machine tools for processing through copying after a pattern.

REMEMBER THE IMF TRADEMARK



SINTER-CARBIDE METAL PRODUCTS

The main groups of products bearing the "CARME-SIN" mark — which are the object of the Bucharest Fine Mechanics Enterprise's production programme — are the following: sinter-carbide metal brazable tips and inserts for metal cutting; sinter-carbide metal inserts for mining tools; sinter-carbide metal inserts specific to the wood industry, building materials and extraction industry; products for drilling installations; dies for screws and nuts; dies for roll bearings; other types of products upon the foreign partners' demand.

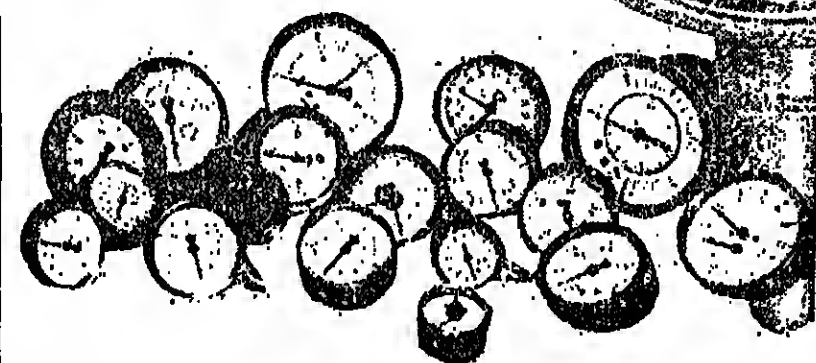
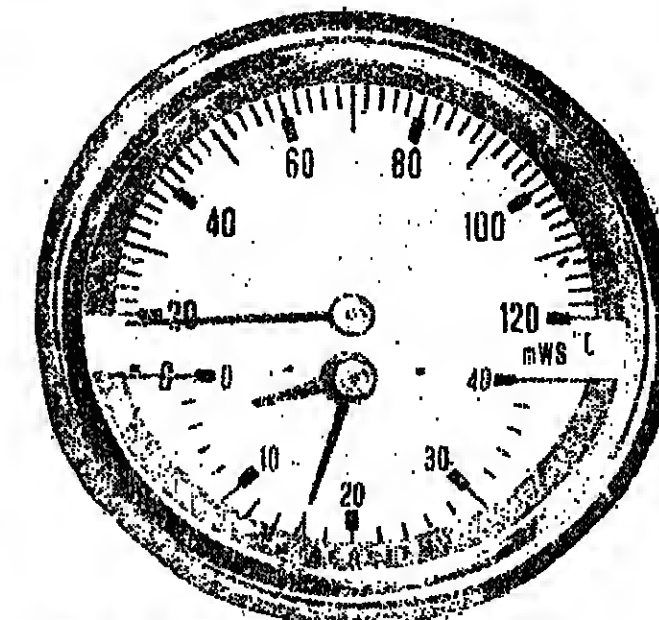
According to the concrete destination indicated by the end user, these products are executed out of the PKMG groups of carbide metal powder, after ISO International standards or according to other requirements specified in the order.

In order to increase the durability and performances of the sinter-carbide metal inserts, the method is applied of coating them with extra-hard layers of titanium carbide, giving the inserts an increased durability of up to 300 percent, as compared to the normal execution.



PRESSURE GAUGES

Through the great diversity resulting from constructive variants based on measuring limits, accuracy, diameter, connection and scale type, the Fine Mechanics Enterprise can satisfy the most exigent demands of its clients (standard pressure gauges or of special construction, upon demand). There are: ● general use industrial manometers ● vibration-proof manometers ● corrosion-proof manometers ● capsule-manometers ● double indication manometers ● manometers-thermometers.



DIAMOND TOOLS

The processing of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, of sinter-carbide metal, stone, concrete, ceramic and glass — through modern methods — calls for the use of diamond tools on an ever larger scale.

The manufacturing programme of this kind of tools is achieved at IMF on the basis of the licence purchased from WINTER firm of West Germany and is currently in full swing as a result of the growing demand. It comprises the following more important groups:

— diamond mills with metallic or resin-

nous binder of various shapes and sizes, with cubic boron nitride.

— diamond tools for construction-material processing
— diamond tools with galvanic binder
— honing diamond blades
— diamond pastes
— diamond tools for trimming and shaping abrasive stones
— chambering tools with extra-hard materials from diamond polycrystals or cubic boron nitride
— diamond drawing dies.

AND THE EXACT TIME

WHICH YOU CAN LEARN AT ANY MOMENT BY LOOKING AT THE DIAL OF THE WATCH WHOSE TRADEMARK OREX IS A GUARANTEE OF ACCURACY. BUILT IN SEVERAL HUNDRED MODELS BY IMF, THE WATCHES — MECHANIC OR QUARTZ-BASED ANALOG — MEET THE FINENESS OF YOUR AESTHETIC TASTE AND GIVE YOU THE EXACT TIME.



MANUFACTURER:
THE FINE MECHANICS ENTERPRISE

ROMANIA ● BUCHAREST ● 9-19 POPA LAZAR ST.
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